

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

Devoted to the Moral and Social Advancement of all Irish Americans.

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NOT A DESIRABLE ALLY.

The clamor for an Anglo-American alliance made by a certain element in this country is characteristic of that class who worship everything English; ridicule and denounce everything and everybody else, though they have recently become respectful and complimentary to the Germans, probably because Emperor Willie is a grandson of Queen Vic, and it is all in the family; claim that all the enlightenment, liberty, progress, decency of the American people are patterned after England; that we are one—England the other—of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, the only civilized and progressive nations of the world; that "blood is thicker than water," that the "bonds of brotherhood are stronger than national barriers," and "destiny portends that we shall be one people;" that these two nations are endowed with the great mission to destroy despotism, ignorance, barbarism, and lead the march of progress that is to give to all the world freedom, civilization, morality and salvation; and combined are possessed of the prowess and armament to conquer all who oppose.

Rot! The American people are not all, nor even the majority, descendants of the Anglo-Saxon, nor do they regard England as the model of freedom, civilization, progress and power. They still believe that the Fathers of the Revolution were wise in their day and generation, and as they ignored and defied the Tories of their time, the American people will decline to be allured by the gush and bluster of the Anglo-manics of today. The praise of England is truculent flattery; the claim that she encourages, upholds or tolerates liberty of the people is false; that she contributed to the enlightenment or betterment of the conditions of peoples subjected to her control (unless her system of subservency and extermination be civilization), is equally untrue; in fact, the assertion that the Americans and English are anything in common, except language, is in direct opposition to truth. Nor has this country anything to gain, save possibly the ill-will of all the world besides, by an alliance with England.

Oh, but England's fleet and her army, with that of the United States, would be invincible against all the world. Then the United States, like all of England's allies heretofore, would have to do the fighting, and England reap the glory and benefit. Facts of history show that England, single-handed, has been victorious over none but weak nations, chiefly uncivilized, unorganized and undisciplined barbarians.

But her fleet is the largest in the world. Those who should know its effectiveness best—her European neighbors—seem to have no fears of it, and it is manifest from the recent suggestions of the British naval authorities for the expenditure of millions in building war vessels, that, large as is the English fleet, it is outclassed by the fleets of her rivals.

The treatment of England by the European nations recently do not indicate much fear. She is entirely ignored in all important matters, her suggestions disregarded, her interests trampled upon and her protests defied.

The more recent instances are in Africa, Turkey and China. In the former, which England claims as peculiarly her own, France steadily encroaches. Several weeks ago French troops invaded and occupied

three stations in the neutral zone west of the Nile. English officers notified the French commanders to immediately evacuate, which they declined to do till ordered from Paris. After long conference between the governments, France surrenders one station and retains two.

More recently all England was excited over the report that Major Marchand, with French troops, had seized Fashoda, a post on the Upper Nile, in the Soudan, and raised the French flag, and the order was sent to Gen. Kitchener, commander of English troops at Khartoum, to lower the French flag and eject Marchand. He proceeded with a large force, met Marchand and stated his ultimatum for Marchand to take down the French flag and immediately retrace his steps into French or neutral territory, but Marchand declined till ordered by his government. They drank a bottle of wine, chatted pleasantly, and the French flag waves and Marchand still holds Fashoda.

In Crete, England, claiming to have the tacit approval of the Great Powers, ordered the Sultan of Turkey to withdraw troops and surrender all control over the island by October 5, or be driven out by force. The Silent Turk showed no disposition to budge—Russia had not indorsed England's order—the date of the ultimatum has been extended, and the Turks still control Crete.

In China the result of the China-Japan war gave to Russia control of Manchuria and its ports, and Russia is pushing her branch from the Trans-Siberian railroad to Port Arthur. Not content with this, Russia obtained from China's Emperor, through Li Hung Chang, concessions for an extension of this branch railroad to other China ports farther south. England protested and succeeded in having this concession withheld, Li Hung Chang deposed, and sought a cession for a railroad from an English port. But, alas! the Emperor is deposed; the Dowager Empress resumes power; the successor of Li Hung Chang and his colleagues are deposed, jailed, executed or fled; Li is again in power; the English road is not to be built, the Russian road is to be; England's Minister has been stoned, his attaches insulted and chased by a mob in Peking. England threatens to make a naval demonstration in Chinese waters. Even John Chinaman must be taught to fear England's great navy!

Certainly not an ally for us to cater to—who has prospects of rows with everyone, and must soon fight or back down.

TORY TRICKS.

Throughout Ireland the Tories are resorting to desperate measures to elect their candidates, their main efforts being directed against the Nationalists, whom they are seeking to disfranchise on technical grounds. In Athea, County Limerick, 130 householders are disfranchised by having their names stricken from the registration list because, although they paid their rates previous to July 1, the rate collector failed, it seems, to receive a cheque for the rates until the 2d of July—a day after the allotted time—and the rate collector, acting on advice, did not put the names of the tenants on the lists. The Democratic Labor Federation fought the matter out at the Revision Court, contending that as the cheque was posted by the agent on the 1st of July, payment should be

accepted as such. The revising barrister (Mr. Bourke) ruled with regret against the latter contention. A case, he said, had been decided in the Queen's Bench where the money was put into the letter box of the collector after office hours on the last day and not found by him until the following morning, and same was not held to be payment.

In Stephen's Green division, Dublin, the most strenuous efforts are being made by the Unionists to disfranchise Nationalists who claim as inhabitant householders. The usual procedure is to seek to prove that the hall door of the house is shut every night by the landlord, and to ask the Revising Barrister to infer from this that the claimant is really a lodger, and that his claim is therefore bad, and should be disallowed. The conclusion, of course, by no means follows as the hall doors are shut, not in the virtue of the landlord's control of the place, but simply because respectable people would not care to live in the houses if the hall door were allowed to remain open all night, and that if it were not shut it would be almost an impossibility for the police adequately to perform their duty at night time.

The same tactics to defeat the will of the people and crush the United Irish League movement are being resorted to throughout Ireland. There can be no better evidence of the strength and unity of the Irish National party.

INDIAN OUTBREAKS.

The history of our country's dealings with the Indians has been fittingly called "A Century of Dishonor." From time immemorial it has been the custom to characterize every trouble we had with the Indians as an "Indian outbreak" or "uprising." The press, in every case, represented the different tribes who had any trouble with the Government as a restless and turbulent set, who wanted to rob and murder through pure devilry. In the present case with the Pillagers of Minnesota it is neither an outbreak nor an uprising. It is simply an act of desperation by a small band of Indians who, after repeated acts of injustices, depredations and robberies by unscrupulous white men, against which the Government has failed to protect them, have at last taken the matter into their own hands, and attempted to settle their trouble by force of arms. The Pillagers are a part of the Chippewa nation, who, as a rule, have given little or no trouble to the whites.

"The Indian Commissioner says they are most peaceably disposed, and are well advanced in civilization. They were converted to Christianity by the Franciscans. To call this present trouble with the Pillagers an uprising is absurd. The Indians are not such fools as to believe that they could hold out against the Government for any length of time, as they are only a few hundred in number. It is the old story of Indians moved from one reservation to another, pushed to the wall by the whites, their lands invaded by squatters, their forests destroyed by thieving lumbermen, their property stolen under one pretense or another, finally growing desperate, they not only resisted the civil authorities, but fired on the United States troops who were sent to assist in the spoliation. Of course the outbreak will be suppressed and the Indians moved to another reservation, but no one will deny that they have been goaded to this desperate act."

The Indian Commissioner says: "Of course they have had a grievance, and this led to the present outbreak. It was determined to move them from their present quarters to lands inside the White Earth reservation. The latter lands are superior to those owned by the Indians, but traditions are strong with them, and they hold with tenacity to their old lands and associations. They insisted also that they should be paid for their improvements. This was

recognized as just, and \$35,000 was asked from Congress, but it was refused. So the old Indians of the tribe positively refused to move until they were paid."

In addition to this, the Minnesota papers have stated that the Indian reservation had been invaded, and their pine forest burned and plundered by a low class of whites.

The most deplorable feature of the trouble is the loss of our brave soldiers. The so-called outbreak will be suppressed and the offenders punished, but the lost lives can not be restored.

It is reported that Gov. Bradley is to reorganize the State Guard and ignore the Louisville Legion. This organization dates back over fifty years, has ever been faithful in its duty to the State, and its record in the Mexican and civil wars, and its prompt response to the call of the President in the war with Spain, have made, not only Louisville, but the people of the State, proud of the Legion. The Legion is entitled to retain its place as the First regiment of the State Guard, and to disown it, on a technicality, while it is absent in the service of the country, and supplant it with a lot of patriotic (?) stay-at-homes, who were conspicuous by their silence till the war was over, is a mean, scurvy trick that we will not believe Gov. Bradley capable of until he proves his guilt by doing it.

The Young Men's Christian Association held services for the moonshiners in the Federal Court-room last Sunday night, and if arrangements can be made, will continue to do so during the term of the court. We do not mention this to object, for we do not, but simply to remark that if any Catholic organization held or asked the privilege of holding religious services in the Custom House or any other Government building, what a howl of protest would be raised against the use of public property for sectarian purposes.

The Hambrick Committee is wondering who t'rowed dat brick.

ENGLAND'S SMOOTH SCHEME.

For some time the attention of Europe has been focused upon Peking, from which come all sorts of reports about a revolution having taken place by which the Emperor of China has not only lost his throne but his life. To understand the situation it should be stated that while the struggle for supremacy was ostensibly between the Dowager Empress of China and the Emperor, the real fight was between Russia and England, both of which are striving with might and main to make their influence paramount in the Celestial kingdom. The Empress and the Emperor were more or less figureheads whose success or defeat meant that English or Russian influence was in the ascendant.

A few weeks ago England had her inning, with the result that the supporters of the Empress, among whom was the well-known Li Hung Chang, were dismissed from office. Since then Russia has scored and the Empress Dowager is once more supreme. Her return to power was a signal for the English news agencies to circulate all sorts of rumors about her. She was represented as having caused the Emperor to be put to death after submitting him to horrible tortures. The assassination story is not yet confirmed and in all probability is an English lie. So far as can be discerned about the conflicting reports the situation is this: England has been checked at Peking by Russia and is determined to stir up a row in the hope that her interests will thereby be promoted.

In furtherance of this policy reports have been cabled to this country that American citizens and American missionaries in China are in danger of being killed. As England has absolute control of all communication with China she is in a position to dish out to us any news that she thinks may help her interests. In consequence of these English manufactured dispatches the Administration at Washington has ordered two ships of war, the Baltimore and the Petrel, to Chinese waters. The way in which the English press rejoices over this strengthens the suspicion that the reports from China have been concocted with the view of stirring up a row in which the United States may become involved.—Irish World.

MERIT TALKS.

Mr. Joseph S. Cunningham, associate editor of the Kentucky Irish American and formerly a clerk in the office of the Board of Works, has been appointed transportation clerk under Chief Quartermaster Williams, who goes to Havana in a few days. Mr. Cunningham was clerking temporarily for Col. Barnett and gave such satisfactory service that he was offered a position under Col. Williams at Havana, which he accepted. He left last night at 8:20. More power to you, Joe!



Miss Mamie E. White is in Chicago.

Mr. John Meagher, of Frankfort, was in the city last week.

Mr. J. McNeal, of Lexington, is at the Gilbey Hotel, New York.

Mr. C. H. Conner, of Richmond, Ky., was in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Daugherty, of Hardtown, were visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dwyer, of Jeffersonville, are visiting relatives in Pittsburg.

P. H. Brady and J. W. McGrath, of New York, were in the city during the week.

Mrs. John Akers, of Bedford, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Glass, of Clay street.

Mr. Mike Walner, Jr., of Bedford, is the guest of Mr. Frank Akers, of Clay street.

The ladies of St. John's congregation will give a coffee social some time next month.

Miss Ella Grace Slack has returned from a visit to Miss Altha Miller in Owensboro.

Miss Mamie Tracey and Mrs. Thomas Green, of West Chestnut street, are visiting in St. Louis.

Prof. and Mrs. Dowd are having large classes attend their Dancing Academy, in the Bijou building.

Mr. Dom. Martin, of Laurel street, who has been suffering with throat trouble for some time, is said to be growing worse.

Miss Clara Volz is complimented by her many friends upon her success on the amateur stage. Ada Rehan, take care.

Hon. Frank B. Burke opened the Democratic campaign in Jeffersonville with a speech at the Armory Wednesday evening.

Miss Delia Henaghan, a charming young lady of Pierce City, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Kearns, 1812 Lytle street.

Mr. J. M. McCully, of 806 Eighth street, sailed for Ireland last week to look up an estate left him by his uncle, Hugh Jackson.

Messrs. J. M. N. Downs of Newport, J. P. Mahan of Williamsburg, and J. M. Hagan of Bowling Green were here the past week.

Lieut. Edward Heffernan is receiving the congratulations of his many friends, and is wearing a happy smile. It's a twelve-pound boy.

Misses Lala and Florence Mattingly have returned from their summer trip to New Haven, where they were guests of Miss Laura Lowell.

The readers of the Kentucky Irish American will learn with regret of the serious illness of Mrs. James Sweeney, of East Chestnut street.

E. Toomey, B. and L. Fehler have gone to Frankfort for a two weeks' stay. They will be the guests of G. E. Smeth, who is a relative of Mr. Toomey.

Mr. and Mrs. William Niehoff celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage last Sunday, only the immediate family being present.

The Boone Dancing Club had an interesting business meeting Tuesday night. The society is preparing to give a series of dances during the winter.

Miss Fanny Akers, of 1616 Clay street, has returned home from a delightful stay of one week at Bedford, where she was the guest of Mrs. Michael Walner.

R. B. Gwin of Frankfort, E. M. Breen of Maysville, Charles Carroll of Shepherdsville, G. E. Coleman of Mt. Sterling, were in the city on Tuesday.

Lieutenant John J. Colgan, Company H, Second Kentucky Infantry, and Miss Ida Scanlan, formerly of Louisville, were married at Middlesboro, Ky., Tuesday night.

Mrs. William Clare, of 348 Nineteenth street, has successfully withstood a very dangerous operation at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital and is now convalescent.

The friends of John Nevils, a popular employee of Levy Bros., are growing quite suspicious of John's frequent visits in the neighborhood of Grayson county. Wonder who it is?

It is reported that Will Ward will soon lead to the altar a popular girl of the neighborhood of Seventh and Hill. From all reports Will is to be considered a very lucky young man.

Miss Mayme McGrath has returned from a visit to Miss Mayme Fleming in Bowling Green. During her stay she was the recipient of much attention and made many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fallon celebrated the second anniversary of their marriage last Sunday evening. An enjoyable evening was spent with their friends. Mr.

Fallon is an inspector for the Louisville Gas Company and is well known in society circles. Mrs. Fallon is the daughter of Mr. William Niehoff, the well-known cigarmaker, of 522 East Breckinridge street.

The Last Rose of Summer Club will play "Everybody's Friend," a comedy in three acts, at St. Paul's Hall, some time in November. "The Coal-Heaver's Revenge" will be played as an afterpiece.

Willie Lang is earning quite a reputation for himself as a cake walker. At a social recently, after an exciting contest he defeated Andy Meagher and Dick Langan. Some of the boys have christened him "Frog Eye."

Miss Mollie McCarthy, one of Portland's popular young ladies, is a frequent visitor in Limerick society. She is very much impressed with the show now going on out there and says she is thinking about residing there permanently.

Prof. and Mrs. Dowd will give a social every Wednesday and Friday evening at their dancing academy, at Library Hall building, Fourth street, between Walnut and Green. Prof. Dowd is considered one of the best dancing masters in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Sieveking have returned from their bridal tour and gone to housekeeping in New Albany, where Mr. Sieveking has prosperous business interests. On their return they were the recipients of many gifts from their host of friends.

The announcement of the wedding next week of Mr. William Welsh, of the National Tobacco Works, will come as a surprise to his many friends. Mr. James Daniels, the clever mixologist of Lawler & Son, is stated as best man, but the lady's name is a secret yet. You are next, Daniels.

John O'Sullivan, the popular L. & N. railroad clerk, is able to be out again after an illness of about two weeks. John is a well-liked young man who attends strictly to his duty and will be missed by his employers the short while he has been away.

Mr. Elisha Kelly, sporting editor of the New York World, will be married on November 29 to Miss Julia Tompkins, of Brooklyn. 'Lishe is a son of Col. R. M. Kelly, was formerly connected with our city papers, and is well known and popular here. Here's to you: May you live long and prosper.

The Last Rose of Summer Dramatic Club has received a few new members. The following is the complete list: Misses Mary E. Hoertz, Clara Volz, Lena Tuttle, Maggie Hoertz, Mary Zoll; Messrs. William Corrigan, Joseph E. Hill, Thomas Nolan, Reilly Ford, Albert Ford, John McCracklin and Frank Pilson.

Mr. Walter Burke and Miss Mamie O'Donnell were married in the parsonage of Holy Name church, Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. Father O'Connor. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, of Meadowbrook, and the groom is from Ohio. The attendants were Mr. John Engleman and Miss Ella Fahey.

The La Cigale Dancing Society, one of the most popular organizations in the West End, are arranging to renew their social dances, which proved so popular last season. A larger attendance than ever is expected, and the club will no doubt eclipse its brilliant record of last season as far as enjoyment is concerned.

The American Beauty Club will give a coffee social next month. The club is composed of the following members: Misses Louise and Bertha Rademaker, Sadie Doyle, Alice Ropp, May Lillenthal, Virginia Barrett, Irene M. Goldbach and W. Walker. All the members are very pretty East End belles, and it would be quite a treat in itself to see them at the social.

Mr. Joseph Cully left yesterday for New York, where he will take a steamer for his native country, Ireland, where he will visit relatives for a few weeks. Mr. Cully, who is the side-door watchman at the Galt House, is well and favorably known to Irish Americans, being a popular member of Division No. 1, A. O. H. Here's wishing you a safe and pleasant trip, Joe.

Mr. William Edmund Rapp, of this city, and Miss Alma Davis, of Cincinnati, were married Wednesday afternoon, at the Church of the Assumption, in the latter city. Miss Bertha Rapp, sister of the groom, was maid of honor; Mr. F. N. Eisenman was the best man, and the ushers were Harry and Ray Davis, brothers of the bride. The couple went East on a bridal tour, and will be at home, 1811 First street, after November 1.

One of the principal events of the season was the social tendered Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schoff, of Logan and Kentucky streets, last Monday night. Dancing was the feature of the evening. Among those present were Misses Amelia and Freda Kremer and Eva Ludwig; Messrs. Louis, Albert and Frank Abel, Will Dutz, George Metz; Mr. and Mrs. W. Metz, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kremer, Mr. and Mrs. John Langsford, Mr. and Mrs. Schoff have been married thirty-eight years.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Agnes Coakley and Mr. Edward J. McDonogh was solemnized at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning at St. Louis Bertrand's church, with solemn high nuptial mass. Father

Logan was celebrant, assisted by Fathers Daly and Simms as deacon and subdeacon. Prof. Charles Weiss presided at the organ and an elaborate musical programme was rendered. The ushers were Messrs. John D. McDonogh, James E. Fahey, Will Graham and Will Perry. After the ceremony the wedding party and the immediate relatives of the couple were entertained at breakfast by Mrs. Catherine Coakley, mother of the bride, and later Mr. and Mrs. McDonogh left for Chicago and Milwaukee. Upon their return they will be at home at 513 West Kentucky street. Miss Coakley is a daughter of the late John Coakley, attorney at law, and is a graduate of St. Catherine's Academy, of Springfield, Ky. Mr. McDonogh is a son of Mr. Edward McDonogh, of the Carter Dry Goods Company, and holds a responsible position with the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

... CHAFF ...

Why should a woman always act as though she were ashamed of a good appetite?

Since big round and square collars are a feature of autumn gowns, sets consisting of a sailor collar and broad turned-back cuffs of Maltese lace are in vogue.

Pipings are to continue fashionable on winter gowns, and good results are obtained in satin, velvet or ribbed silk. Plain velvets and pliable corduroys are used for bindings on smart gowns.

A new make of cashmere is particularly pleasing and attracts much attention. It has on one side a horizontal rib and on the other a perpendicular rib, the lining being used with excellent effect to make strappings and revers on severe gowns.

Many coats show very handsome applique braiding of the same shade as the cloth or of the cloth itself. Close-fitting jackets of colored melton, notably in national blue, hunters' green and cyano, are made like a dress or habit bodice, being rounded in front and having their tails cut off square or in a slightly rounded style.

Words come from Paris that the flounced skirt is a thing of the past there, but English and American women will not accept this announcement, since they have just taken to it with enthusiasm. The flounce has decided disadvantages for autumn wear, for it adds to the weight of a cloth gown and demands that the skirt be cut very long.

There are three things that make woman divine—beauty, gentleness and truth. Beauty speaks to the senses, gentleness to the heart and truth to the soul. These three qualities are the essentials of love; love is the poetry of womanhood, and womanhood, embellished by fairness and virtue, is the masterpiece of God's creative art.—Edward Clayton Savage, in Judge.

Many smart frocks for little girls are braided in straight and zigzag lines around the skirt above the hem. The majority of the bodices end at the waist in a band, and jacket bodices usually are held in place by a belt. Yokes are frequently elaborately braided and supplemented by capelike trimmings on the shoulders, uniting in the epaulettes, with a point falling on the fore part of the arm.

The Indians in Minnesota have been indulging in their wild antics of late. Their war dances and war paint have been all the go, until late news reaches us that at last they have broken out in rebellion and killed several of our soldiers. They are not totally unlike many of their white brethren to whom the monotony of peace is something unbearable. There are some very strongly accentuated resemblances between these "children of the forest" and their cultivated city cousins. The Kentucky article flows just as appreciatively down the cunning pale-faced inhabitant of town as does the fire-water of the native Indian. And who will say nay to tobacco?

One can see many phases of human nature any morning of the week by taking a stroll through the market from First to Brook street. Immense quantities of lovely red-cheeked apples, golden brown pears and juicy grapes await the purchaser; and of various kinds is the latter. Women with large, old-time baskets, and women with no baskets at all, haggle over the price of fruits and vegetables. The sun is never too hot nor the weather too wet for the enterprising hucksters to display their stock. Drawers of ripe persimmons are in abundance, and also a yellow, odd-looking product resembling a gourd called peach fruit, because when cooked it tastes very much like our luscious peach. Wild grapes that bring us a longing for the woods are piled high in stands, waiting to be stowed away in some commodious market basket, or probably in some of the many little boxes carried by the school children for lunch. Women of all shades and colors crowd this market every day. The salespeople are mostly Italians and Syrians. All are in dead earnest to sell to the women who come here to buy. Baby buggies are forced into service for carrying home big quantities of fruit that could not be toted away in baskets. To those who are not accustomed to seeing such sights as are here exhibited, it is well worth their while to go.

"I heard a hotel story in the East," said a mining man. "Some day from the back woods went to a city hotel and was shown to a room. He saw a sign, 'Do not blow out the gas,' and then another, 'Extra charge for letting the gas burn all night,' and he said to himself: 'Wal, that beats me; you get it home!' 'Turning around he saw another sign, 'Safe in the office.' 'That's the place for me,' he shouted, and rolling up the mattress and bedding, he shouldered it and started down stairs."—(Spokesman Review.